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MONDAY, JUNE 17, 1878.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-It is stated that Russia has come to an understanding with Austria as well as with England. - Hostilities are said to have been resumed between the Turks and Montenegrins. - The Mussulman revolt is extending. = The Grand Prize of Paris has been won by Prince Soltykoff's Thurio; Insulaire was second, ==== General Martinez-Campos is to become Captain-General of Cuba to-morrow.

DOMESTIC.-Nothing further of importance is expected in the Potter investigation until after Congress adjourns. - Mr. Glover's committee has presented charges against Dr. Linderman, Drrector of the Mint. = If Congress does not make an appropriation for the Fisheries Award, the President will immediately call an extra session. It is expected that the President will nominate Captain Phelps, Jonah Dent and Colonel Casey for the new District Commission. something about the accusations against ex-Secretary Robeson. - Some of the Piutes have joined the hostile Bannocks. - The funeral services over the remains of the Rev. Charles C.

Burleigh took place at Florence, Mass., yesterday. CONGRESS .- In the Senate, Saturday, the River and Harbor, the Army, and the Mexican Award bills were finally passed, and now go to the President : Mr. Conkling moved to reconsider the Head Money bill; a resolution to postpone adjournment until Thursday next was adopted and sent to the House, but the House non-concurred, and sent back a resolution to adjourn on Tuesday; this was adopted; Wm. E. Spencer was elected Chief Clerk of the Senate; a large number of nominations were confirmed. = In the House the River and Harbor and the Army bills were passed, and the House voted not to insist on its desire to fix the compensation of the Senate employés; several spirited contests took place over the River and Harbor bill.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-General Noyes arrived here from Paris yesterday, to testify in the Potter Investigation. = Burglars were found to have been at work under the Irving National Bank. === Chancellor Crosby preached a baccalaureste sermon. - Mr. Beecher and Edward Everett Hale referred to Mr. Bryant in their sermons. - Many pleasure-seekers visited the parks and Coney Island and Rockaway. = Two men suspected of being concerned in the Third-ave. car robbery were released for lack of evidence. === Peter Long, steward of the City of Richmond, was drowned at Coney Island. — The Socialists on Saturday denounced Dr. Nobiling's crime. — The Peerless, Undine and Volante won the prizes in the Seawanhaka Yacht Club regatta. = Investigation was made of the cause of the Brooklyn Bridge accident. ____ The probabilities of a freight war was discussed by railway officials. Gold, 100%, 100%, 100%, Gold value of the legal tender dollar at the close, 99310 cents. Stocks gen-

erally dull, and closing irregular. THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate cloudy or partly cloudy weather, with chances of rain. Thermometer yesterday, 70°, 85°,

Persons leaving town for the season, and Summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for \$1 per month, the address being thanged as often as desired.

Senator Grover has been vindicated with a Scotch verdict. This will enable him to look down on Cronin, and leaves poor Cronin nobody to look down on.

Senator Matthews, the President's spokesman, is to be reported to the House by the Potter Committee; Senator Kellogg, the carpet-bagger, goes before the committee volunlarily. Mr. Matthews may as well move into a small satchel.

In appointing General Martinez-Campos ruler of Cuba, Spain has followed the bad precedent of making the Captain-Generalship of that island the reward of military success and favor at court. This time the Spanish Government should have selected some one for the post whose executive ability and aptitude | volved himself by palpable and unnecessary

for civic affairs were not in doubt.

gard horse-racing as essentially a foreign sport. The contest must have been attended with much excitement, inasmuch as Insulaire, who won the French Derby and crossed the Channel to secure the second place at the Epsom, came within a neck of winning the great stake.

Minister Noyes discovers, on his arrival, that his accusers have saved him the trouble of breaking down the case raised against him. McLin, whose testimony was to prove a conspiracy, does not even make any charges, and General Noyes finds that he has come just in time to see the whole movement tumble to preces. What he has to say is of interest, however, as foreshadowing the nature of his statement to the Potter Committee.

Senator Morgan has introduced an amendment to the Constitution giving the President the veto power over any item of an appropriation bill. This is one of the instances in which the General Government might well this power has been conferred upon an executive it has worked admirably, and in this State it has been the taxpayer's best friend. If President Hayes had it now, he might teach on the eight million steal of Saturday.

An Ohio letter, on another page, reviewing the work of the Republican Convention, shows in what excellent shape the party begins the campaign. With a sound platform, and candidates whose records are warranted not to explode, with the party well consolidated by the Democratic attacks upon the President, and with the disgraceful record of the Demoeratic Legislature as a local issue, the prospect is bright for good news from the Buckeye State in October. The wisdom with which points of difference were avoided in this council may furnish a moral for Republicans in States not so far West.

It ought to be no more easy for the members of the Berlin Congress to look in one another's faces without laughing than it was for the ancient soothsayers. The announcement that Russia has entered into a secret agreement with Austria as well as with England, reduces the Congress to the level of a convention for which the candidates and platform are prearranged. There will still be no lack of vexatious questions if the diplomatists are willing to discuss them, but the substantial result of the Congress is clearly foreshadowed in the settlements which Russia, guided by Germany, has seen fit to make.

It is to be hoped that the Socialist massmeetings will continue. The Socialist way of putting Socialist doctrines is their best antidote, and a periodical outpouring of grossness and profanity like that of Saturday night will serve as an occasional reminder of the character of these friends of humanity. One speaker gave an illustration of their sincerity in denouncing Nobiling when he said that they were "opposed to the taking of the "life of any individual by an individual," but that "for society" they reserved the right to take the life of any individual. But, however willing these people are to talk about killing, they are not likely to do any. The manual labor involved would be an insuperable objection.

There is ground for abundant congratulation in the fact that the attempt of the House to scale down the Army has been finally defeated in all its important features. The conhouses have assented-that the force shall dullest voter. be left at 25,000 men, and that the whole question of reorganization, including the proposed enlargement of the functions of the War Department by the transfer of the Indian Bureau, shall be referred to the Congressional Commission proposed by the Senate. House was quite full. The defeat of his mo- enjoys; and yet the result, so far, has been a With a vexatious Indian war in prospect, this tion seems to indicate that the bill to repeal disappointment. TRIBUNE's Washington dispatches tell is a reassuring decision, which will be useful the Resumption Act, originally passed by the also as a precedent to be quoted against the people who will go on howling for reduction. | body as it was some months ago, but it does Hewitt said as much in the House. But he pass. That will be strongly opposed by some of omitted to explain how the House had the best defenders of the public faith, as well as 'assured the realization" of its views "in by some of the worst repudiators. General 'an early future" by being beaten from every | Ewing, for example, sees that the bill means important position it had taken.

THE GREAT COLLAPSE.

The overwhelming votes by which the House of Representatives declared on Friday that the attempt to unsettle the President's title to office was "revolutionary," marked the end of a great danger. With that declaration the plans of a new rebellion were brought to naught, and disorganizers who intended that government by law should be overthrown and the unrestrained authority of passionate and law-defying factions should be set up in its place, received a fatal blow. The defeat has been so quick and so crushing that the people have hardly had an opportunity to realize the peril. For some weeks the country was really on the verge of revolution. A majority of the Democrats who voted for the Burchard and Hariridge resolutions were more or less deeply involved in the plot, and in obeying the irresistible public opinion which demanded the repudiation of the scheme, they simply recorded the general condemnation of their own pur-

We shall now hear from the baffled revolutionists that they never meant to make any disturbance. In ordering an inquiry into the President's title they were merely indulging an idle curiosity; they had no intention of pushing the investigation to a practical result. But the people will not be deceived by these tardy protestations. It will be remembered that when the question was fairly put to the originators of this movement, before the examination of witnesses opened, they positively patriotic men by his opposition to the schemes refused to give any assurance that they would not try to unseat the President if they could find a plausible excuse. It will not be forgotten that Mr. Potter, while apparently admitting that his party was bound by the action of the Electoral Commission, nevertheless declared that the action of the Commission might be reversed by Congress on the plea of fraud in the returns. At the end of Mayit was clear that the Democratic House of Representatives. meditated the expulsion of Mr. Hayes from the White House. If now at the middle of June the same House condemns that scheme as revolutionary, to what causes can we attribute the sudden conversion except the disgraceful exhibition of Anderson and the menacing demonstrations of an aroused popular

It is the superfluous rascality of Anderson that has saved the public peace. If he had been a more moderate knave, if he could have constructed a story that would hold together long enough to be unfolded, if he had not inlies at the very beginning of his testimony, the consequences of this investigation would The prize of \$20,000 for which eight horses have been very different. An adept in perjury contended near Paris yesterday, was extremely | might have made out of the abundant raw ma-

sentiment?

appeal to the prejudices of their public. Then violent sequel of this conspiracy against public ingenuous in his villany, too frank, if we may use the expression, in his habit of false swearing. With him the investigation necessarily becomes Much Ado about Nothing, and the public can only pass judgment upon it, in the words of the play: "Marry, sir, they have "committed false reports; moreover, they "have spoken untruths; thirdly, they have 'verified unjust things."

CONGRESS. Nobody can guess what mischief it may do in Democrats always act. They never get a good twenty-eight hours, but people who enjoy self-government must pay the cost. The session of Saturday cost the country over eight millions, unless the President has the good sense and the courage to veto the River and learn something from the States. Wherever | Harber bill. He can kill it if he chooses. A more shameless robbery of public funds can hardly be imagined; the bill was outrageous as it passed the House, and the Senate added about \$1,000,000 to the amount appropriated. Congress a lesson it needs, by using it sternly Possibly the bill might have been defeated, had not all exposure of its character been prevented by the gag-law. Mr. Conkling not seen fit to adhere to his views in that ness. respect. Nevertheless, the bill passed the Senate as it came from the Conference Committee, by a vote of 39 to 22, and we shall now be told, no doubt, that all the unpardonable knaveries of the measure were tolerated only because its defeat would have left some important public works without provision. The President and his Cabinet have promised reform very stoutly, but the precise value of those promises will be the better appreciated if, having the absolute power to stop this wholesale plunder of the public, he permits

this bill to become a law. Another desperate effort was made by the tobacco-jobbers on Saturday. It is rather strange that the reported bill, which reduces the tax at a time when the Treasury has to meet an ugly deficiency, did not finally pass. Preliminary votes indicated that the majority for it was large, but there is some reason to hope that intelligent and resolute men may now prevent its passage in the Senate. The Treasury reports, no doubt with truth, that the great decrease of revenue has been mainly due to the constant agitation for a change of duties and taxes. members who do not wish to see the Treasury crippled, and resumption defeated, can vote for such a measure as this, we cannot see; but tobacco growers, manufacturers and dealers have a compact organizrepresentatives, and they secure greater consideration from members of Congress, who ought to represent the public, than the miltions of taxpayers who have made no com-

There is reason to believe that the latest sustain him in rejecting the amendment adopted by the Senate, and the vote in the contraction, and will defeat it if he can. But Senators Morrill and Eaton, who are in favor of contraction, voted against the bill because it seems to them to violate the pledge that, as a protection to creditors, duties on imports should be payable only in coin, which should be applied first to the payment of interest. There are others who oppose the bill because it is mandatory in its terms. They are willing that the Secretary of notes as fast as he may think necessary, but not willing to deprive him of all discretion in the matter. The repudiators, on the other hand, insist upon the repeal of the Resumption Act, and with reason regard the Senate bill as calculated to bring about resumption months before the date fixed by the Act of 1875. It will not be very strange if this conflict of opinion end in the defeat of the bill.

SENATOR HILL'S LETTER.

Senator Hill, of Georgia, has written a let ter on the subject of the Louisiana investigation which has some political and historical importance. It is ostensibly an argument to prove that the Democratic party cannot have meant revolution on the 1st of June, 1878, because it disavowed revolution on the 12th of February, 1877. The reasoning is not clear, and the few facts upon which it is based do not bear the interpretation which Mr. Hill puts upon them. Nevertheless his letter. as we have intimated, deserves respectful attention. Mr. Hill has earned the applause of of disorganization concocted by his Democratic associates; and although the plans of the revolutionists have now apparently been brought to naught by the failure of Anderson's perjured testimony, we shall not forget the courage of Mr. Hill, who withstood the spirit of mischief while it was yet strong and threatening. He invites us to consider the motives of his conduct; and that we may do this the more easily he prints the speech which he delivered in caucus when the Democratic members of the House met to consider whether they should filibuster to prevent the completion of the count for President.

Mr. Hill urged them to go on and finish the count: 1, because the Constitution required them to do so; 2, because, having accepted the Electoral Commission, honor bade them stand by it; 3, because keeping out Hayes would not put in Tilden, but would involve the danger of a civil war and the establishment of a military despotism; 4, because peaceable acquiescence would place the Democracy in a position to pose before the country as the party of order and consti-

generous for a people to offer who still re- terial in Louisiana a chapter or so of evidence supposing that there is a moderate alupon which a partisan committee could at least. lowance of common sense in a Dembase a report, and partisan journalists found an ocratic caucus, we have certainly no excuse for surprise that Mr. Hil's advice should we should have witnessed beyond a doubt the have prevailed. In like manner is it natural that the conduct of his party associates should order. But Anderson is too crude. He is too now fill him with disgust. Without the excuse of sudden excitement, which they might have pleaded a year ago, they are doing some of the chief things which they agreed not to do in the caucus. They have proposed to turn Mr. Hayes out, with no possibility of getting Mr Tilden in, and to sacrifice, for nothing all the political advantage which they were supposed to have secured by accepting the verdict of their own umpire. No wonder Mr. Hill is angry. If he were not a Democrat himself, he would prob-Congress will not adjourn until to-morrow. ably remember that this is the way chance at anything without making haste to

throw it away. In regard to the alleged "bargain" between Southern Democrats and the friends of Mr. Hayes, the statement of Senator Hill is of value. The pledge which the Southern members are said to have made in that famous mythical compact was that the count should be allowed to proceed. Mr. Hill shows that this course was agreed upon in caucus two weeks before the date of the supposed bargain -in other words, that the party in formal assembly had already yielded, as a matter of polprotested against the bill in vain; showed | icy, what it is now pretended that they gave up that it was unconstitutional, and appealed through a secret cabal as a matter of bargain and to the honesty of the Senate. Mr. Whyte sale. We do not think the conduct of the gracefully mentioned the honorable refusal Democracy in the Spring of 1877 was in the of President Grant to expend the sums least degree creditable. We have no idea that improperly appropriated, and Republican Sen- it was influenced by any higher motive than ators should have "remembered that his a fear of the military power and a desire to example would be quoted against them the more | manœuvre for the campaign of 1880; but the surely because the present Administration has | talk about a "bargain" seems to be foolish-

THE AFRICAN EXODUS.

At different times bands of colonists have left this country for Europe, Asia, Africa and South America. None of these ventures, however, have proved signally successful, and there was never much ground for hope that the 250 negroes who recently stowed themselves away in the hold of the Azor and satled from Charleston for Liberia would enjoy a more prosperous experience. There is still less now, when we learn that the ship has just reached Sierra Leone, after losing one-tenth of her passengers by fever, and after terrible sufferings on the part of many more. But whatever fate is in store for the survivors, the fact that this project for a new exodus had taken such a firm hold on the Freedman's imagination, that officers of the vessel and of the port were compelled to struggle for days with thronging applicants for passage, is one well worth considering. While these men were still in slavery, Liberia had been associated with their dreams of freedom, with vague thoughts of voting and making laws and being Presidents. But now they enjoy all the constitutional privileges here which their freest faucies had dared to associate with the new life beyond the sea. No doubt among the most unthinking there lingers the memory of that ideal home, that paradise where there was ation, a clear and fixed purpose, and efficient | to be no work nor weariness nor trouble, for out of their yearnings and hopes in bondage this had grown to be their vivid conception of what the African Republic really was. But it is not the most unthinking who have gone, and who plaint because of the taxes on tobacco, and will probably still want to go, in spite would gladly continue to pay them rather of the present discouragement of the blacks than see the Treasury embarrassed or the in Charleston; and the best of them seem country dishonored. On the whole, this is a to be urged on not because they expect so Congress of jobbers, and perhaps it is as well | much in Liberia, but because they hope for so ference committees have agreed-and the two that the fact should be made clear to the little here. In other words, they have been made free, they have been endowed with equality before the law, they have been given currency bill may fall between the two houses, the ballot, and so far as Government can do General Ewing failed to get a majority to it, they have been intrusted with the same powers to protect themselves and to advance themselves which any other class of citizens

Nor is this to be wondered at. They had seen House, is not by any means as strong in that | the wisest and best men of the country strug gling for a generation to circumscribe the limits The controversy is to be revived, for Mr. not necessarily follow that the Senate bill can of slavery, and then to destroy it, and finally to establish their full citizenship; and when this was done, and when, after a great National convulsion to accomplish it, they had gained all that they or their friends had hoped for and fought for, and when Government could do no more, it was natural for them to conclude that all had been done. How should they be convinced except by stern experience that, after all, no help from without could finally avail to accomplish what remained to be wrought through patient years of upward striving by themselves? This is the hard fact which, at last, they have been called upon to face, and this is the evident cause of the Treasury shall accumulate legal-tender their widespread discouragement. Their ignorance and inexperience have not only made them the prey of designing adventurers, the worst possible instructors. to give them their first lessons in politics, but they have been met, as it was natural they should have been, by the unscrupulousness and skill and pushing energy of their old masters; and so, betrayed by their supposed friends and trampled on by their natural enemies, the first fruits of their freedom have proved apples of Sodom.

And yet this bitter experience is not altogether unwholesome. It will free their minds of that old delusion which experience has so often dispelled in other countries, that it is the ballot itself, and not the intelligent use of the ballot, which is to cure political ills. They may be cast down for a time, and seize upon every proffered opportunity to escape from a struggle which seems so unequal, but a point has been already reached by the leaders of their race which proves the innate capabilities of the mass. The brave words of Senator Bruce ought to assure every well-wisher of the Freedmen that history will justify the reconstruction policy, and that the Nation made no mistake when it determined to treat negroes as if they were men. "We believe," says this black man who honors Mississippi by representing her in the Senate, we believe that, clothed with all the "powers of citizenship, we are able "to 'paddle our own canoe,' and, indeed, "if we fail to do so successfully, under just and 'proper laws, I do not know but that it is "about time for us to sink." A race which breeds such men can safely be left to work out its own salvation. This will not be the work of a year, nor of ten years. But the negro will learn to wait. He will learn to educate himself, to earn money and to save it, and thus win for himself position in the social scale. He will learn just what his rights are and how to maintain them by argument, and by force if need be, and then he will find the land of promise nearer home than Liberia.

The raid by Captain Murphy upon the disreputable place of poor amusement known as Egyptian Hall is creditable to that efficient officer, and it is tutionalism, and assure its victory in 1880.
Here seems to be a very practical and miscellaneous admixture of reasons, and such penalties as will prevent these people from re-

suming their corrupting exhibitions. There is the rescal was an expert and not a novice in his peculiar a report that this raid and the one by Captain Kennedy, which lately closed the Columbia Opera House, were made without the knowledge or approval of the Police Commissioners. This we understand to be a mistake. But the uncomplimentary suspicion is natural in view of the fact that the Commissioners permit even worse exhibitions in the very heart of the city at the Buckingham Palace and Cremorne Garden, known to the police of the precinct in which they are located as dance-houses which would have disgraced Water or Mercer-sts., in their worst days. These places exist in direct violation of all law and decency. The proprietors publicly announce masked balls each week, but the police take no steps to prevent them, as the law plainly requires them to do. The Society for the Prevention of Crime would be greatly astonished and shocked if they were to investigate these places as a fruitful cause of immorality and vice. Of course, so long as they openly exist, as at present, the Police Commissioners will be suspected of specially protecting them. Superintendent Walling should require Inspector Thorne to explain at once why he permits these places to continue.

There seems to be some delay in putting the bill for the reëstablishment of the Life-Saving Service upon its passage in the Senate this session. We hope it will be remembered that it does not hold the place of bills which simply protect the financial interests of the people. This is a matter literally of life and death. The most important clause of the bill calls for additional stations on the unguarded portions of the coast, for the lack of which the frightful sacrifice of life took place on the Virginia and North Carolina coasts last Winter. If it is passed this session, these stations can be built and in operation before next Winter. If delayed until next session, there is no reason why these horrors may not be repeated, and those who delay it will be responsible, in a great measure, for any loss of life that may occur. Public attention is thoroughly aroused to this subject now, and there is a universal desire that the Government should act generously in protecting the lives of the people. The Senate could pass no bill more acceptable to the country than this, or one which has excited so general an interest. The public will not bear with patience a renewal of the tragedies of the Huron and Metropolis, when the means of prevention are at hand.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Mr. Tilden suspects the party is trying to shake off his grip again.

Mr. Burchard not only led the Democratic mule to water, but he made him drink. It looks as if Mr. Stephens were a more persuasive

etter writer than Mr. Potter. He scared his party more, anyway, Once more the country is indebted to the Repub-

can party for forcing the Democratic party to give onds to keep the peace. The Democrats ought to have a chance to vote on the resolution against the payment of Southern claims before they adjourn. That would make

The sympathy of the whole country will go out toward the venerable Montgomery Blair. His indefatigable jaw, after the ceaseless activity of nearly a century, has been rudely dislocated by his own

It was ably remarked in Mr. Potter's famous letter that once upon a time there was a gigantic game in which the Democrats held the cards and the Republicans bluffed them. There seems to be an op-portunity just now for its repetition.

New-York supplies three of the fourteen Demo erats who thirst for revolution, Bliss, Cox and Mayham. Mr. Cox asked for time to go out, the other day, in order to come to his senses, and he shows now how sorely he needed to have the request granted. This State cannot have the cruelty to refuse him and his two colleagues the necessary rest this Fail.

There are conflicting reports about Anderson. One says that he has nothing more to tell, and another that his most startling revelations are yet to come. Anderson himself declares that he has a "quantity of shot in his locker yet." He is probably right. So long as his inner consciousness remains active, there is no reason why the flow of perjuries should not go

The agile Democratic editor, who has been saying penly that his party did not mean revolution unless got a good chance, has turned around already and is pointing to the action of the House as proof that foundation. He forgets that his party in the House refused twice to say what it has said now, and that it was only forced to say it at last because the Republican exposition of its designs had so aroused the public mind that further refusal would be political suicide. the Republican charge of revolution never had any

The irrepressible Toombs has sent word to Alexander Stephens that he is with him to the "last extremity" in his contest for a return to Congress. Outside of Georgia, Toombs's cooperation would be a hindrance, rather than a help, but it will be a decided acquisition there, because there are few more popular men in Georgia than this fiery-tongued and irascible old Bourbon. A few days ago Mr. Stephens seemed to need all the aid he could get, but the action of the House will be likely to quiet the storm that has been growing in his district. His constituents will see before election day comes around that his vigorous protests were not the least among the influences which restrained their party from persisting in a fatal blunder.

Springer has returned from his Florida explorations with a carload or two of "astounding revelations," which he is sure will demonstrate that the State was carried for Tilden. There are indications, however, that Springer is disappointed at the result of his hunt, and that he really has discovered nothing that has not already been given to the public. There was nothing in McLin's confession more startling than his repetition of his former statement that Manton Marble told him he would never be a poor man if he gave the State to Tiloen. Minister Noyes was not smirched at all, and thus the chief object of the expedition was not accomplished. Springer will bluster about for a day or two, but Springer's bluster has long since ceased to be of any account. any account.

PERSONAL.

Miss Louisa Alcott is said to be suffering

Goldwin Smith sailed from England on Saturday, for this side of the Atlantic. Bishop Burgess, of Quincy, is said to re-

eive from his diocese a salary of \$3,500. Signor Castellani's collection, which has just een sold in Paris, is said to have brought double the price asked for it in this city. The bust of Henry Wilson has been placed

in Doric Hall, at the State House in Boston, between those of Lincoln and Governor Andrew. Mr. Yung Wing, the Chinese Commissioner,

has presented to Yale-from which college be is a gradnate—a large collection of Chinese books. The 1,300 volumes are historical, poetical, etc. Messrs. Henry C. Adams, of Iowa, Thomas Craig, of Pennsylvania, Josiah Royce, of California, and

Ernest G. Sibler, of Indiana, received last week at Johns Hopkins University the degree of Ductor of Philosophy. A curious antique silver watch, said to have once been the property of President Washington, is owned by a family in Ottawa, Kansas. It carries the nitials "G. W," and was once owned by General

The tercentenary of Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood, has just been commemo rated by the Royal College of Physicians. Professor Huxley made a speech at the banquet exceedingly culogistic of Harvey.

Mr. Lawrence Barrett is reported to be ill at his home in Cohasset, Mass. Mr. Stuart Robson and Mr. C. R. Thorne have, like Mr. Barrett, Summer residences there. The latter, it is rumored, has wen much fame as a fisherman on that coast. Minister Taylor, having been instructed by

the Secretary of State to express the congratulations of the American President and people on the Emperor's escape from assassination, has received a reply conveying the "sincerest thanks" of the Crown Prince. The site of Thoreau's hut on the shore of

Walden Pond is now marked by a cairn begun several years ago by a Western lady. So many pilgrims have added stones to the pile that it has grown very large. The Alcotts now live in the house at Concord which was occupied by Thoreau in his last days. Mr. Henry Bergh has lately been confirmed

Among the passengers on the Schiedam, which sailed for Rotterdam on Saturday, was Professor Willard Piske, of Cornell University. He goes blood studying the Civil Service systems of England, France and Germany. His trip includes a visit to his old friend, Minister Bayard Taylor, at Berlin. He expects to return to October.

The Shah of Persia was in Berlin at the time of the attempted assassination of the Emperor, and lett the castle in which he was lodged to inquire personally about his wounded host. This is how he did it : A mengber of the German diplomatic service was coming down from the palace, and was stopped for a micute by the impassable crowd. Just then somebody whispared in his car in broken French, "Monsicur! can you give me any news about the Emperor! Je suis le Shak de Perse!"

General Myer-otherwise "Old Probabilities "-is said to be intensely dissafisfied with any fallures in the daily average of weather reports, and asserts that in ten years' time success will come. All such failures come from the ocean and the northeast. He has, it is reported, a plan to anchor six ships at distances of 250 miles each, just like the lightship off the High-lands, to put them in telegraphic communication with the Atlantic cable, to make them floating harbors of refuge so that any boat's crew on the tosts changed of commerce could reach a home and shelter, within a little more than a hundred miles, and so that the news of any disaster, any gale, any low barometer, any storm impending on our northern coast, could come to him in his office at Washington.

BERLIN, June 16 .- The official bulletin from the Palace this morning states that the Emperor sat up nearly all day Saturday, and is improving.

St. Petersburg, June 16.—The condition of

the Empress is improving, and no more builetins will be

LONDON, June 16 .- The London correspondent of The Manchester Guardian says Lord Dufferin has declined to remain in Canada as Governor-General of the Dominion for another term, and will return to England about September 1.

GENERAL NOTES.

A painting by Paul Veronese, once the altarpiece of the chapel of St. Helena at Venice, has been purchased for the National Academy, London. The price paid was over 3,000 guineas. One of the critics complains that the collection is weak where it ought to be strong—in English pictures—and that a good Hogarth might have been secured for a third of the sum paid for "The Invention of the Cross,"

A London dressmaker was arrested, ten days ago, for exposing a customer to infection from smallpox. A young girl had taken materials to the dressmaker's house to be made up, and had gone to try on the dress, and subsequently she had smallpox. It was then discovered that the dressmaker's nusband was at home suffering from that disease, from which he shortly afterward died. The woman stated that when she took in the materials she thought her husband had only got a cold, and that being in great trouble when she found that he had smallpox she inadvertently allowed the girl to try the dress on in the house. The magnistrate said it should be publicly known that dress-makers who had materials to make up should not in the slightest manner expose them to infection. As it was a painful case, he inflicted a penalty of only 20 shillings.

One Broadway bridge was quite enough for New-York. The boulevards of Paris are about to be disfigured in somewhat the same style by arched gangways leading from pavement to pavement. These "passerelles" will form double arches at the meeting of four streets, two bridges crossing one another diagonally in the very middle of the street, and being so connected that the passengers, on arriving at the central point, may take any one of the three directions; that is to say, may either go straight on or turn at right angles to the right or left. The four gangways which lead to the rather spacious platform thus made are supported on rather spacious platform thus made are supported on light frame works of iron firmly connected tocether, and these, again, lead to the staircase by which the passengers ascend from the footway beneath. Each staircase is spiral, and consists of teps about four and a half feet broad. These bridges will be as light and ornamental as French taste can make them, and possibly they will escape the fate of the hideons structure which was thrown across Broadway a few years ago.

Is a servant-girl entitled to a "character" from her mistress? The Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice in Ireland has decided the question in the negative in an action recently brought against a elergyman's wife for "not sustaining a written character." The "help" gave her mistress a month's notice, and was told that she could go at once, if she liked. She went away then and there, but returned the next day to ask for a written character. Her former mistress complied with her request, stating that the girl had conducted herself soverly, quietly and honestly for a space of six worths, and was discharged at her own request. She subsequently applied for another situation, produc-ing the written character. The lady stated that she mg the written character. The lady stated that she would prefer an interview with her former mistress. The plaintiff then went to the latter, who said, "As I can only speak the truth you had better rest eatisfied with your written testimonial." The two ladies met, and the plaintiff received a letter to the effect that her character was not satisfactory. The court has decided that servants may under certain circumstances claim a discharge, but they have no legal right to a character.

Hark! from Gold Hill, in the Commonwealth of Nevada, comes the glad tidings of the debut of the most remarkable lady planist of this or of any other age, clime, race, or previous condition of servitude. She plays equally as well with her feet as with her hands. As the local editor very delicately remarks, her " pedal extremities" are developed in the most marvellous manner, the toes greatly resembling fingers in length and style of action. The advantage gained by this lady in her pedal performances is that the reach is greater than with the hauds-covering fully three octaves of the key-board. In the rendition of military compositions the effect is ter-ribly striking and life-like—especially where the tramp of soldiers is imitated. The rising young ertist, it seems is extremely solicitous that her peculiar modus operand: cum pedibus shall not be made public, and it was only upon pledges of the strictest secreey with regard to the name that the local editor was allowed to witness the display already mentioned. If the fair artiste were in a less prominent position socially, the public might have an opportunity of seeing the greatest cursosity of the world. Of course the length, breadth and thickness of the indy's understanding would be looked upon with ascensiblent curside of Nevada, but such things are so common there that they are not noticed.

The mock ceremonial of the cremation of rhetoric at Brown University, on Thursday evening, was a very elever performance. Soon after 8 o'clock, three classes, arrayed in grotesque costumes, assembled to attend the academic obsequies. With many a banner of strange device, with torches and colored fires, with transparencies and tin horns, with a grand marshal in suit of mail, with seven carriages and a brass band, with chaplain, orator and poet, with catafalque and easket with Canterbury Pilgrims, chief sympathizers and inexperienced weepers, with Harlequin and Columbins, with the " Wife of Bath," the " Pardoner," the " Frankeleyn," the " Friar," the Clerk," the " Yeoman," and all the other story telling characters of the Canterbury series, the procession moved from the Campus through Westminister-st. to the Dexter Training Ground. Here were gathered as many as three thousand spectators to witness the solemn rites. The hand played dirges, the orator spoke his piece, the chaplain gave out the notices the poet read his rhymes, the mourners chanted a refrain, and the remains were incremated in front of the grand-stand. The whole affair was exceedingly well managed. The Brown boys seem to be as ingenious and managed. The Brown boys seem to be as ingenious and artistic in their froites as the Spanish students who have recently been singing in the streets of Paris. A morbid critic in The Providence Press exclaims! "Pity upon a youth in the midst of his noblect and nost romatic years, who can finish an academic course only with unmitigated laughter over his studies, his teachers and himsei!" Better not croak when the laughter is innocent. There is good sense in the Chinese proverb: "The nonsense of the boys is the windom of the gods."

John T. Ford who was managers, at the state of the control of the contr

John T. Ford, who was manager of the theatre at which President Lincoln was assassinated, believes that the crime was the sudden thought of a man who had been trained from earliest infancy to consider Brutus as the deified hero whom Shakespeare has immortalized. In the course of a rambling conversation with a reporter of The Baltimore Gazette, Mr. Ford states that John Wilkes Booth, after calling on Mrs. Surratt, reached the theatre at noon on Good Friday, and learned that the President and General Grant were to occupy a box that evening. A messenger from the White House had been there an hour before to secure the box, and the workmen were then decorating it. Then and there the terrible thought of assassination was suggested. It took this form : " If I failed to serve the South in my conspiracy to abduct, I can now be her Brutus." He went to the Kirkwood House to find some of the men with whom he had plotted six months before. John Surratt was away; O'Loughlin was in Baltimore; Arnold was at Fortress Monroe; but Payne, Atzerodt and Harold were in Washington. These three men he called together, and conspired with them to kill the President, the Vice-President, Secretary Seward and General Grant. During the afternoon he wrote a long statement for publication, defending his intended crisso by Roman precedents. This scaled package he gave to an actor carly that evening, directing that it should be delivered to The National Intelligencer the next day to publication. The actor, it seems, was frightened at the risk he ran in holding such a document. He broke the scale, road the statement, and burned it in the grate of his chamber in a boarding-house. The actor subse-quently confessed the fact to a Catholic prices, and also